

# WESTERN KANSAS WORLD

PRINTS ALL OFFICIAL COUNTY NEWS

WA-KEENEY, KANS., JUNE 20, 1914

36TH YEAR—NUMBER 16

## Do You Belong to This Class?

Those who started in the first of the year in the 25c per week plan now have \$6.25, a small amount each time. This amount you often spend and think it little, yet you see how it grows. If you have not started to save do so at once.

## The Wa-Keeney State Bank

## The New Store

### Groceries, Factory Goods & Feed

All goods direct from the wholesale houses fresh and clean. Every person in Trego county is invited to visit this store. Will be open for business next week in the room north of the bakery.

## FARMER'S CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION WA-KEENEY, KANSAS

### NOTICE TO FARMERS

With a fine wheat and alfalfa crop in Trego county a good opportunity is presented to collect samples for the county fair and also to send to the Dry Farming Congress to be held at Wichita next October. Liberal prizes will be offered for sheep and thrashed grain and sheaf and hay forage. In collecting specimens of wheat or other small grains more attention should be paid to the heads than the straw. Select large well filled heads that are as uniform as possible. Cut the straw close to the ground and save the full length of straw.

It will probably be too late now to get samples of the first cutting of alfalfa. If possible one sample from each cutting should be made to show the entire season's product. Not the largest alfalfa wins the prize but it is more important to select small or medium stems with a large proportion of leaves, as they are the most valuable part of the plant. Bundles should be about six inches in diameter when tied up. In curing specimens to put up in bundles it is usually a good plan to spread the material out thinly in a dark room where there is a circulation of air. The object being, especially with the forage, to cure it with as bright a green color as possible. After it is well cured it is a good plan to wrap the bundle in paper to preserve the green color and hang in a dark room. Do not hang in a cellar or other room where there is liable to be dampness as mould may ruin the specimen. With a little time and care Trego county can make an excellent display of all farm crops this season. "Do it now," some of the wheat is ready and more soon will be.

W. A. BOYS,  
Demonstration Agent.

When you want the editor to roast somebody why not try writing the article yourself and signing your name to it? Why should not you shoulder the responsibility? Nobody pays the editor for being the goat.—Mark Cretcher.

Subscribe for the World—oldest paper in the county.

### Dictagrams

One year ago this Friday we had four inches of rainfall in three hours.

History sometimes repeats herself but she is woefully inclined to stutter.

We have had mother's day and children's day, and now the old man is to get his. Wear a red rose next Sunday if he is still in the land of the living; otherwise wear a white one.

Wednesday of this week was the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. One young friend of this department celebrated by graduating from the university of Pennsylvania. Two others merely got married.

Have you filed your nominating petitions? The time closes forty days before August 4, which would be not later than June 24, next Wednesday.

Nobody seems to like this nominating petition business, which may be the reason that the smaller offices like township clerk and treasurer go begging for candidates.

It should be somebody's business to see that candidates are nominated for all offices, and no office is so small and insignificant as to warrant the nomination of a mere stick. An office worth creating should be filled by the best man obtainable for the place.

DICK TAGRAPH.

### Truthful James.

"Talking about real nerve," remarked Truthful, "I've seen some genuine cases. There was Abijah Wilkins, 'Bige' as they used to call him. He settled on a claim out in eastern Colorado ten years ago. It was a right nice looking tract of land and 'Bige' was stuck on it. He said that the rain belt was sure to come west as the land was cultivated. I told him that I had been hearin' about that rain belt business now for 40 years but so far as I was able to detect, it hadn't slipped a foot since I was big enough to sit up and notice things.

"But that didn't discourage him a particle. He had enough money to buy a team and plow and build him a shanty on his claim and he went to it. The first year he didn't raise a thing except dust. But he kept right on plowin'. He planted what he plowed in corn and the wind blew the seed out of the ground. He had to keep his clothes buttoned tight to keep the wind from blowing them off. He fastened his old wool hat to the back of his coat collar with a long string. The wind would blow it off his head and carry it up to the end of that 20-foot twine string and then it would gradually lift 'Bige' off his feet and keep him danglein' a foot or two from the ground. He would hang onto the plow handles and in that way keep from blowin' away entirely.

"Well, he didn't raise anything the second year either. Was he discouraged? Not for a minute. He said of course it would take some time maybe for the country to develop but it was comin' all right. When he would run entirely out of grub he would take his team and wagon and get a job on the railroad till he had earned enough money to buy some more feed and eatin's. Then he would start to work on his farm again.

"The third year he didn't raise anything. What water he had he hauled seven miles and of course he had to be sparlin' of moisture. He trained himself so that he could get along without takin' a drink of water more than once in three days and finally got so that he could go dry for a week. A camel hadn't much much edge on him.

"But I noticed when I would see him occasionally that there was a change comin' over him. These scientists tell me that man in his natural state is mostly water. For instance, if he weighs 150 pounds, there is, say about 15 or 20 pounds of solid matter and the rest is water. Well, 'Bige' was a big man when he went out on that claim, weighed 200 pounds, of which according to scientific estimate there was 20 or maybe 25 pounds solid matter and 175 or 180 pounds water.

"He commenced to dry out. He looked just about as big as ever at the end of the first year but he was 50 pounds shy on weight. That represented the amount of water that had evaporated. The second year he lost 50 pounds more. Looked as big as ever but that much more moisture had evaporated. The third year was

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

### Insures the most delicious and healthful food

By the use of Royal Baking Powder a great many more articles of food may be readily made at home, all healthful, delicious, and economical, adding much variety and attractiveness to the menu.

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook," containing five hundred practical receipts for all kinds of baking and cookery, free. Address Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

worse than either of the other two. Hot winds blew most of the time and the temperature was about 110 in the shade for six months at a stretch. That year 'Bige' lost more by evaporation than ever. At the end of the year he weighed only 35 pounds.

"He was a curious sight. His gums had dried up till his teeth had fallen out and he had to live on oat meal and stuff of that kind that didn't have to be chewed. His skin hung on his frame like a linen duster on a hat rack. His hair looked like dry buffalo grass. It had died out for want of moisture. He had got to be so light that the only way he could keep from blowing away in the wind was to tie his pants tight around his ankles and then pour sand inside his shirt and pants till they were full.

"Was he discouraged? Not on your life. 'This may seem a little discouraging,' he said, 'but when this drouth breaks, this country is goin' to boom and the man will be in luck who is right here to take advantage of it.'

"But 'Bige' met with an accident. One day he was out in the wind walking round with about 150 pounds of sand inside of his clothes when the strings at the bottom of his pants broke and the sand ran out. 'Bige' was busy with something and didn't notice till the sand had nearly all run out. He made a grab at the bottom of his pants but it was too late. There he was only weighin' 30 or 35 pounds with frame enough so that he ought to have weighed 200. The wind caught him. He tried to grab something to hold him down but it was too late.

"I happened to be ridin' near by when he started up. It was too late to do anything for him. He just sailed away in the wind like a feather. As he sailed along he looked down and saw me. Was he discouraged? He was not. Lookin' down from the heights he waved his hand and there come floatin' down the wind these words: 'When the rain comes this will be the doggondest best farmin' country in the United States.' That was what I call genuine nerve."

Mail and Breeze.

### Chinese Eggs

Much has been written in criticism of the democratic free trade tariff, but let it not be thought for a moment that this criticism is univer-

sal. In fact there are some places where the law is regarded with a great deal of satisfaction. China, for instance, has no fault to find with the removal of the duty on eggs. Of course, the American farmer and poultry growers may not enjoy the prospect of competing with eggs and poultry from a country where the living conditions are on a scale so much lower than that which marks the agricultural communities of America, but as was mentioned before, China has no complaint. In fact, the egg business has taken on such activity recently under the new tariff that the United States consuls are making reports on it to the government. The report of Albert W. Pontius, American consul at Nanking, covering this feature of Chinese exports is of interest in connection with the study of the tariff and American farm products.

Among other things, he reports officially that a big egg factory at Nanking is about to be completed so as to begin operations this year. He says that Chinese eggs are either sold in open market or collected by interior agents and delivered to the factory or to the exporter.

The important egg producing district of China, he reports, comprises the Yellow river and the Yangtze river provinces and that the season of greatest production is from February to May. He says there is a local desiccated egg factory at Nanking which purchases eggs much below the market price. He says this factory paid from eight to ten cents a dozen last October.

For local shipping, Mr. Pontius reports that eggs are packed in bamboo crates with sawdust or straw. He says they are canned at Nanking and shipped to Europe. He says he is informed that all grades of eggs and all kinds of domesticated fowls are used for this purpose. Refrigeration service, he says, can be obtained from China to the United States. The Hankow factory mentioned above keeps in operation through the year by handling game, poultry, feathers, beans and skins.

The American consul reports that workmen in these egg factories receive about ten cents a day, thus making it clear how the Chinese are able to ship eggs to America and compete with American farmers.

### OBITUARY

Mrs. Evelyn Merchant Finch was born in Brookville, N. Y., 1852, where she spent her early childhood; in 1859 her father died and some time after she moved with her mother to Attica, N. Y., where in 1877 she was united in marriage to Henry W. Finch; to this union two children were born—James N. Finch and Viola M. Finch.

In 1884, Mrs. Finch's health being very poor, their physician advised a dryer climate than that of New York and Mr. and Mrs. Finch came to Lincoln, Kans., and later, in 1900, came to Trego county, where they have made their home since.

Mrs. Finch's health has been failing for some time, and on May 30th, Mr. and Mrs. Finch once more started in quest of a more healthful location; going to Excelsior Springs, Mo., there for a time Mrs. Finch seemed to improve, but suddenly on June 13th, 7:30 a. m. she passed away.

Mrs. Finch united with the First Baptist church of Attica, N. Y., in her early womanhood and her friends testify to her faithful Christian life. She leaves a son, James N. Finch, of Towner, Colo., a daughter, Viola M. Finch, of Wa-Keeney, a husband also of Wa-Keeney, and many friends to mourn her loss.

The funeral services were held at the M. E. church, Monday afternoon by Rev. C. M. Reed, after which the remains were laid to rest in Wa-Keeney cemetery.

### Card of Thanks

We wish to thank our many friends, neighbors and the church for their sympathy and kindness in the sad bereavement and death of our dear wife and mother, Mrs. Evelyn V. Finch; also for the many beautiful floral offerings. May God bless you.

H. W. FINCH  
AND FAMILY.

### MARKET REPORT

Kansas City Stock Yards, June 16, 1914. Cattle trade was strong to 15 higher to-day, and the \$9 quotation on heavy natives was brought into use, after a two weeks' vacation. The O'Connor Missouri heifers brought \$8.80 today, \$8.75 yesterday. Stockers and feeders are 40 to 60 cents above the close of last week. Receipts today dropped to 5000 here, recent rains having shut down the native run from parched districts. It has also encouraged others to wait, hence light supplies for a week or two are expected. Colorado and the West are about done with fed cattle for this season. A fairly good crop of caked cattle from north Texas is yet to come, and South Texas grassers are still to be reckoned with. The period while native owners are holding back will be improved by shippers from the South, but there will still be a deficiency at Kansas City. The first shipment of Osage wintered steers arrived today, and sold at \$6.80 and \$7.35, in the native division. Butcher grades respond to the improved feeling slowly, and are only slightly above the slump close of last week, 25 to 35 cents below end of previous week. Bulk of the stockers are selling at \$7 to \$7.50 this week, and not enough cattle of that grade have been received to fill the demand. This condition is responsible for a good share of the general improvement in the cattle market. Bulk of the native steers sell at \$7.75 to \$8.75, quarantine steers \$5.75 to \$8.10, native cows \$5.25 to \$7 to killers, and about the same range effective on stock cows and heifers, fat heifers \$7 to \$8.80, best veals \$9.50.

The hog market changed its usual customs of a Monday and Tuesday break this week, and gains have been made each day instead. Receipts today, are 18000, same as a week ago, top \$8.27 1-2, bulk \$8.05 to \$8.22 1-2, which is 15 cents higher than a week ago. The bulk of the June run of hogs has usually been marketed by the 15th, and receipts may be somewhat smaller after this week. Healthy hog markets are expected, though no great advance is on the program.

Sheep and lambs sold strong yesterday and today, in spite of plans calling for lower prices mapped out by buyers. Spring lambs sold at \$8.65 to \$9.25 both yesterday and today, and range ewes made \$5.25 today, highest since the middle of last week. Goats are close to the low point of the season, at \$3 to \$3.75. Receipts 5000 today, one third of which are from Texas, a district that had about exhausted its resources for this season.

J. A. Rickart,  
Market Correspondent.

If your liver gets "balky" start it by using Dr. Miles' Laxative Tablets. They seldom fail. [Advertisement.]

## Saturday Night, June 20th

### The Story of Allah

#### Three Reels

10 AND 15 CENTS

## THE AIRDOME